

*ANTHRIBIDAE* COLLECTED BY MONSIEUR I. VITALIS  
DE SALVAZA IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

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(With 4 text-figures.)

THE specimens of *Anthribidae* which Monsieur I. Vitalis de Salvaza obtained on his travels in Cambodja, Annam, and Tonkin were very kindly submitted by him to me with the request to work them out. Very little has been recorded from these countries besides the few species I have described in *Nov. Zool.* on various occasions. The present collection contains only nineteen species, which is undoubtedly a very small percentage of the species actually occurring. The total absence in this collection of representatives of *Acorynus* and *Litocerus* is remarkable, considering that these genera have an abundance of species in the Malayan countries, and are also well represented on Formosa. The collection is nevertheless a very welcome contribution to our knowledge of the distribution of the *Anthribidae*, and, moreover, contains several species which are undescribed. The types of these novelties are in the Tring Museum, and I take the opportunity of thanking Monsieur Vitalis de Salvaza once more for his generosity in presenting them to our collection in addition to other specimens.

1. *Phloeopemon acuticornis* Fabr. (1801)

*Anthribus acuticornis* Fabricius, *Syst. Eleuth.* 2, p. 405. no. 4 (1801) (Sumatra).

A fairly common Indo-Malayan species. Monsieur Vitalis obtained a series collected in various places in Annam and Tonkin, the species being met with by him in all months from May to August.

2. *Meganthribus harmandi harmandi* Lesne (1891)

*Eugigas harmandi* Lesne, *Bull. Soc. Ent. France*, p. 91 (1891) (Coehinchina; Cambodja).

A single ♀ from Sambor, Cambodja, September 1912.

3. *Mecotropis vitticollis tonkinianus* subsp. nov. (text-fig. 2)

♀. The median vitta of the pronotum is broader than in *M. v. vitticollis* Jord. (1895), from Assam, the two dorsal spots (one on each side) are united with it, and the dorsal lateral vitta is replaced by some spots. The greyish buff markings of the elytra are larger; there is in interspace 4 a short basal stripe, more or less joined to the sutural vitta, but no oblique line above the shoulder-angle; the apical patch is much larger, and the spots in the median area of the elytra are more numerous. The greyish-white median ring of the tibiae is broader; the meso-metasterna and the first abdominal segment are broadly black in the centre, and the mesosternal intercoxal process is much broader than in *M. v. vitticollis* (cf. text-figs. 1, *tonkinianus*; 2, *vitticollis*).

As in *M. v. vitticollis*, segments 6, 7, and 8 of the antenna are entirely white.

1 ♀ from Chapa, via Lao Kay, Upper Tonkin, April 1915.

4. *Mecocerus vitalis* spec. nov. (text-fig. 3)

♀. Similis *M. cylindrico* Jord. (1904), sed antennarum articulis 7° et 8° totis albis, tarsorum art. 2° toto nigro, prosterno ante coxas fossa transversa figurae 3 simili instructo.

Long. (cap. exc.): 16 mm.

Hab. Sambor, Cambodja, September 1912, 1 ♀.

Resembles *M. cylindricus* Jord. (1904), from Tonkin, but the antenna is somewhat thicker, and segments 7 and 8 are entirely pubescent-white, while in *M. cylindricus* the tip of the seventh, the entire eighth, and the base of the ninth are white. The sides of the pronotum are black, with a grey dot before the middle and another some distance in front of the carina. The grey markings of the elytra are edged with russet; the declivous apex is grey, with some russet and black

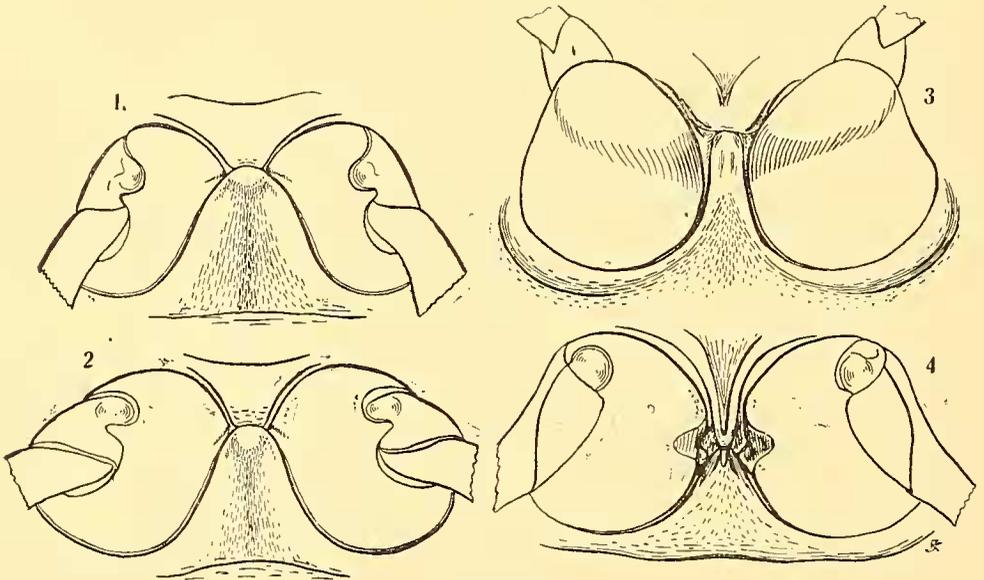


FIG. 1.—Mesosternum of *Mecotropis vitticollis tonkinianus*.  
 " 2.— " " " " *vitticollis*.  
 " 3.—Prosternum of *Mecotropis vitalis*.  
 " 4.— " " " " *cylindricus*.

spots. The groove on the prosternum runs parallel with the margins of the coxal cavities, entering in between the coxa, and therefore resembling the figure 3. In *M. cylindricus* this groove is almost straight in front and much deeper (cf. text-figs. 3, *vitalis*; 4, *cylindricus*). The mesosternal process is rather narrower apically than in *M. cylindricus*, and the second basal segment is quite black.

Differs from *M. vitticollis* especially in segment 6 of the antenna being black, in the pronotum being somewhat depressed longitudinally on each side of the middle, the centre appearing somewhat raised and bearing a black spot in the grey median vitta.

5. *Mecocerus allectus indochinensis* subsp. nov.

♂ ♀. *M. a. maculato* Jord. (1894) simillimus, pronoto magis regulariter nigro-reticulato, elytris minutius nigro-tessellatis.

*Hab.* Tonra Kom, Annam, July 1915 (type) ; Keng Trap, Annam, April 1915 ; Lao Kay, Upper Tonkin, July 1913 ; a small series of both sexes.

We also have a ♀ from Phac Sou, Annam (H. Fruhstorfer), November—December ; and a number of specimens (♂ ♀) from Laos.

#### 6. *Mecocerus asmenus* Jord. (1913)

*Mecocerus asmenus* Jordan, *Rec. Ind. Mus.* ix. p. 204. no. 7 (1913) (♂, Cachar ; ♀, Sadiya).

1 ♀ from Keng Trap, Cnerao, Annam, August 1913.

We have also a ♂ from Hoa Binh, Tonkin.

These two specimens differ from the two Indian examples described by me, *l.c.*, in the dorso-lateral basal tawny spot of the pronotum not being continued forward across the carina.

#### 7. *Physopterus oculatus* Jord. (1904)

*Physopterus oculatus* Jordan, *Nov. Zool.* p. 231. no. 4 (1904) (Tonkin, ♂ ♀).

1 ♂ from Keng Trap, Cnerao, Annam, August 1913 ; 2 ♀ ♀ from Chapa, Upper Tonkin, April 1912.

#### 8. *Merarius davidis* Fairm. (1889)

*Merarius davidis* Fairmaire, *Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, p. 56 (1889) (Moupin).

1 ♀ from Chapa, Upper Tonkin, April 1912.

#### 9. *Straboscopus tessellatus* Eyd. & Soul. (1839)

*Stenocerus tessellatus* Eydoux et Soulayet, *Rev. Zool.* p. 265 (1839) (Manila).

One small ♀ from Vientiane, Me-kong, May 1915.

This species and *S. riehli* Lac. (1866) resemble each other in colouring very closely. In *tessellatus*, however, the club of the antennae of both sexes is much more compact, segments 10 and 11 not being narrowed to a point at the base, as is the case in *riehli* ; moreover, the mesosternal process of *tessellatus* is widened at the apex and the midcoxae are correspondingly notched, whereas in *riehli* the process is much more evenly rounded apically, and the midcoxae are without a notch.

#### 10. *Xenocerus salamandrinus* nov. sp.

♂ ♀. Brunneo-niger, subtilissime cinereo pubescens, supra et infra maculis luteo-ochraceis nigro marginatis ornatus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, illarum segmentis 2<sup>o</sup>-5<sup>o</sup> (♂) vel 2<sup>o</sup>-6<sup>o</sup> (♀) pilosis.

*Hab.* Hoa Binh, Tonkin, 1 ♂ (type), received from Monsieur H. Donckier de Donzeel ; 1 ♀ collected by I. Vitalis de Salvaza at Kompong Toul, Cambodja.

A very distinct species, in the structure of the antenna allied to *X. khasianus* Jord. (1895), *X. andamanensis* Jord. (1894), etc.

The tomentum of both the upper- and underside is so short that it does not conceal the colour of the derm. The ochreous buff markings, most of which are bordered with black, the others accompanied by a black spot, are distributed as follows : On the upperside of the head two stripes, another, shorter stripe beneath

the antennal groove; on the pronotum a row of three spots on each side, a small basal median spot and an indication of a spot at the apical margin in front of each row of spots; a spot occupying the scutellum; on the elytra an ovate spot on the suture before and a transverse one behind the middle, an elongate basal spot above the shoulder, a smaller some distance behind the shoulder, an antemedian spot in fifth interspace, an irregular one laterally of the transverse sutural mark, but a little farther forward, and a pair of spots before the apex of each elytrum; on the pygidium two stripes; an interrupted lateral stripe on the prosternum, two convergent stripes on the mesosternum and an interrupted apical transverse band on each side of the metasternum; a lateral row of spots on the abdomen; a spot on the coxae and trochanters and an apical one on the femora; tibiae and tarsi except apices likewise pale ochraceous; segments 7 and 8 of the antennae rufous, with pale ochraceous pubescence.

The groove of the head in between the antennae is rather large. The third segment of the antennae is short, 2, 4, 5 and 6 are compressed, and, like 3, bear a coat of black hair.

#### 11. *Xylinades plagiatus* Jord. (1895)

*Xylinades plagiatus* Jordan, *Ent. Zeit. Stettin* lvi. p. 257. no. 17 (1895) (Assam, ♂ ♀).

Both sexes from: Vientiane, on the Mekong, May 1915; Toura Khom, Annam, July 1915.

#### 12. *Xylinades aspericollis* Jord. (1895)

*Xylinades aspericollis* Jordan, *l.c.*, p. 258. no. 19 (1895) (Borneo).

1 ♀ from Toura Khom, Annam, July 1915. We also have a ♀ from Than-Moi, Tonkin, collected by H. Fruhstorfer during June—July. The species is known to me from Java, Nias, Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Penang, and Borneo.

#### 13. *Rawasia ritsemae* Roel. (1880).

*Rawasia ritsemae* Roelofs, *Notes Leyd. Mus.* ii. p. 204 (1880) (Sumatra).

2 ♂♂ from Chapa, Upper Tonkin, April 1912, and Toura Khom, Annam, July 1915.

The species is common in the Indo-Malayan countries.

#### 14. *Dendrotrogus angustipennis* Jord. (1895).

*Dendrotrogus angustipennis* Jordan, *Ent. Zeit. Stettin* lvi. p. 191. no. 81 (1895) (Burma, ♂ ♀).

Both sexes from Vientiane, on the Mekong, May 1915, and Kompong Keday, Cambodja, April—May 1914.

#### 15. *Eucorynus crassicornis* Fabr. (1801).

*Anthrribus crassicornis* Fabricius, *Syst. Eleuth.* 2. p. 407. no. 12 (1801) (Sumatra).

Numerous specimens of this widely distributed and common species from Kompong Keday, province of Kompong Thom, Cambodja, April—May 1914; Kompong Toul, Cambodja, June 1913; Keng Trap, Annam, April 1915; Pak Lay, June 1915; Vientiane, October 1914 and May 1915.

16. *Basitropis affinis* Jord. (1903).

*Basitropis affinis* Jordan, *Nov. Zool.* x. p. 432. no. 52 (1903) (Andamans, Sumatra, Celebes, ♂ ♀).

A pair from Kompong Toul, Cambodja, April—May 1914, and 1 ♂, 4 ♀ ♀ from Vientiane, May 1915.

17. *Basitropis nitidicutis* Jekel (1855).

*Basitropis nitidicutis* Jekel, *Ins. Saund.* 1. p. 92. tab. 2. fig. 2, 2a (1855) (Java ; India).

1 ♀ from Lao Kay, Upper Tonkin, July 1913.

18. *Basitropis persimilis* spec. nov.

♂ ♀. *B. nitidicuti* Jekel (1855) simillima, sed antenna clava angustiore, pygidio lanoso sine vitta brunnea mediana, tibiisque ante apicem immaculatis.

*Hab.* Vientiane, on the Mekong, May 1915 (type); Kompong Kedey, province of Kompong Thom, Cambodja, April—May 1914, a series. In the Tring Museum also from Malacca and Tenasserim.

As in *B. nitidicutis*, the rostrum is at least twice as broad as it is long, and bears a thin median carina, which is more or less irregular on account of the coarse puncturation, and extends well on to the broad frons. The antenna likewise resembles that of *nitidicutis*, the club consisting of four segments in the ♂, the preceding segments gradually decreasing in width; segment 8, however, is considerably smaller than 9, resembling the latter much less than it does in *nitidicutis*. The lateral carina of the prothorax is somewhat straighter if viewed from the side, and the pygidium, on account of the longer woolly hair with which it is covered, has the appearance of being more convex than in *nitidicutis*. In colour *persimilis* differs from *nitidicutis* especially in the absence of a brown median stripe or patch on the pygidium and of a brown subapical spot on the tibiae. The luteous grey spots and patches on the pronotum and elytra are in most specimens of *persimilis* smaller and better defined than in *nitidicutis*.

19. *Phloeobius pallipes* Jord. (1895).

*Phloeobius pallipes* Jordan, *Ent. Zeit. Stettin* lvi. p. 197. no. 90 (1895) (Perak ; Sumatra).

A small series containing both sexes, from Sambor, Cambodja, September 1912; Kompong Toul, Cambodja, June 1913; Vientiane, on the Mekong, June 1915; Chapa, via Lao Kay, Upper Tonkin, April 1912.